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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Correspondence.

Tame Grasses.

ED. KANSAS FARMER:—I find in your issue of March 30th, a serial article headed, "The Tame Grasses in Kansas," etc., etc., by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of Kansas State Agricultural College. I consider the subject of paramount importance to the average farmer, and it is of special interest to settlers of new states.

The ruinous practice of continuous cereal culture on new land, without the alternation of grasses has prevailed, as a rule, in every state in the union, beginning with those first settled, and strangely continued and carried to all newly settled. The dire result of the indiscreet course pursued has invariably resulted, where long continued in impoverishing the soil to that degree that grain crops became so light in yield and so uncertain that they ceased to remunerate for culture and seed.

In this extremity and generally when too late, grass culture has been attempted as a dernier resort.

It would seem to require little sagacity, even without experience, to see that land that had been subjected to continuous cereal cropping without proper return by which to maintain fertility, until it ceased to yield paying grain crops, could be readily set in grasses, or be expected to produce paying crops of them, without supplying fertility to the impoverished soil, in most cases impracticable, if not impossible, and still this indiscreet course has been the rule, and general failure the result, and yet it will long continue. Men of no vocation are so slow to learn, slow to think for themselves, or to read the instructions of those most competent to counsel them, as farmers are. The sound instruction contained in Prof. Shelton's communication on grass culture, would, if heeded by all the farmers of Kansas be worth millions of dollars to the state in a few years; but from my experience acquired by personal intercourse with producers in fourteen states in the union, and from what I know of their indifference to Agricultural Journals, I doubt whether one tenth of the farmers of Kansas will ever read his essay, and I equally doubt whether 50 per cent of those who do read it will adopt its invaluable teachings. I feel that I am safe in my assumption with regard to the treatment and loss influence of said essay, and it will verify what I have stated of the class it was especially intended to benefit.

It is deplorable for, from what I have gathered from the KANSAS FARMER, of which I have been a regular reader during the past eighteen months, the same ruinous course is being pursued there that has been elsewhere, and that has so generally reduced fine, fertile lands of vast areas to that degree of sterility, that the owners were obliged to migrate, and have left them to their successors who were so ignorant as to take and hold those blighted farms.

Such land robbers, so common and so numerous, north, south, east and west, have long been and are still the bane of our Agricultural Nation. They are neither a profit or credit to the districts they have ruined and are ruining. No problem has more puzzled and baffled the combined wisdom and efforts of those who have essayed to teach the land robber to desist from all his ruinous practices, especially from that of neglecting to embrace judicious grass culture in the regular rotation of crops, and thereby maintain and augment the fertility of their lands, so that they may leave in them to their children reared thereon, a legacy worth bequeathing, and one, the possession of which they should be proud to know will be enjoyed by successive generations of their direct issue, instead of compelling them to abandon to their unfortunate successors, their desolated birth-places.

The sagacious selection of adapted varieties and the judicious production grasses would in the early future, concede to them the title of King of Kansas Agricultural products.

God speed the day when so desirable a condition shall pervade the entire area of that state, a majority of whose denizens have declared their determination not to stay under the reign of king alcohol.

In conclusion Mr. Editor, I desire to cordially greet you as the successor to the editorial chair so faithfully filled by your prede-

cessor, with whom I deeply sympathize in his physical affliction, and in his necessity for abandoning the grand enterprise he had so ably and onerously fostered and sustained, until his journal had become a great credit to him and a boon to his readers. J. WILKINSON.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Controlling the Sex—Herefords.

The FARMER arrives again and seems more interesting than ever before. Seeing in the number of March 23d more about "determining the sex" and having read Mr. Coburn's article on the same subject some time ago I will give my views. Having tried those theories that seemed reasonable and all failing, I have come to the conclusion that the sex is controlled by a higher being than man. We see a very large and tall man marry a very small and delicate woman and vice versa, in fact, it is very common to hear the remark concerning a man and wife "that is a very oddly matched pair, etc." Is not this the Master watching over the human race to keep it from degenerating too fast? Last summer Mr. Johnson gave several articles concerning rain which I had but little faith in. I believe that also to be beyond man's knowledge. I believe there are things a man can know, and others that he can never fathom.

As to the production of the desired sex I see that the egg theory receives the most attention of any at present, but there is no telling about that, for in twins they may both be of the same gender, or one of each gender, not thinking of that I too was under the impression that if the young should be a female and conception take place the next time she came in heat the result would be a male, but I have demonstrated this until I found it to be like the rest a false theory.

I also see in the same number of the FARMER a statement in an article headed "cattle for beef," it says: "As an economical beef producer the Hereford has no superior, and under certain conditions has no equal."

This may be true out farther west where cattle run on the range the year around in large herds, and I doubt not if it is true, from their build and nature I should judge they would be more hardy and nimble on foot than the short horns, in fact they would stand more exposure and "rough it through" better than short-horns, but even as far west as this I would prefer the short-horn every time, for I know they are better milkers, they are gentler to handle, will bear confinement better, mature earlier, have more high priced meat, and have less offal. Where feed is an item and where a man is fixed for raising cattle, I say take the short-horn every time. Several years past I used to see articles telling the advantages in Hereford cattle quite frequently, in fact, it seemed like everybody was going crazy over Hereford cattle, but looking at the bottom of the article you would generally find T. L. Miller signed, and he has made a fortune out of them. Mr. Miller even had to publish a paper himself in order to tell all their good qualities. So Mr. Miller has done nearly all the blowing and has made more money out of them than any other man will ever make if I am not badly mistaken. M. WALTIRE.
Carbondale, Kas.

A Card From Mr. Green.

We are in receipt of the following on a postal card, postmarked Downs, Osborne county, April 12th; it speaks for itself:

"Friend Chandler's four year old willows, twenty to eighty feet tall in the last FARMER are tolerable good for him, but are to beside me three year old cottonwoods, some of them are so high it takes the tops a half hour to reach the ground when they are chopped down! Them big fleeces we read about last spring 30 to 40 pounders or small taters to some I shore and said nuthen about. Why I have one ram Colvin, imported from Pawnee, and he's all wool but the tail and its a skane of yarn. P. S. He aint fur sail.

Trulee Yours, PEA GREEN.

Where the large breeds of fowls are kept, such as the Brahmas and Cochins, much trouble is frequently experienced in preventing curvature or depression of the breast bone, from roosting on high and uneven or rough roosting poles. It is needless to say that the roosts should not be high for the heavy birds, especially while they are growing, for many of the broken wings or legs are due to their attempting to clamber and flutter up to roosts which are too high even for the light-bodied breeds.

Farm Letters.

CENTRALIA, Nemaha, Co., 50 miles northwest from Topeka, April 13.—We are earnestly and favorably impressed with the value to the farmers of this state, of Prof. Shelton's articles on the tame and cultivated grasses suitable to this climate. Experience and knowledge comprised are represented in those papers and if the Professor's experience is of any value whatever, it is freely given to us that we may profit by experiments and failures. Tame grasses will in a very few years be our only resource for pasture and hay in this part of the state, and Prof. Shelton has saved thousands of dollars to us, if we will but follow his teachings. Such articles will bear republishing yearly by the FARMER.

Now will it be possible to get some such thorough practical article on wheat growing, one that will treat the subject in an exhaustive manner, as adapted to different portions of the state, the best varieties for cultivation, cost per acre of production and net profits per acre. Our farmers here assert that we cannot grow our wheat as cheap as we can purchase our flour. And again, we do not believe that we can raise corn for less than 25 cents per bushel, and yet thousands of bushels have been sold for 15 to 23 cents per bushel. Very few men here have stock and hogs sufficient to eat their corn crop. Not many have any horses and cattle. But the time is here when both will have to be done and then the question of raising the greatest amount of succulent food on the smallest number of acres, will be of paramount interest. Then the raising of artichokes for hogs, hog pastures, green feed, 150 bushels of corn to the acre, and other crops in proportion will engross the attention of our go-ahead farmers.

Our county can boast of fine blooded stock, high blooded stallions, fine farms, excellent public buildings, low taxes, no indebtedness, numerous cheese factories, one large creamery, several fair flocks of sheep, stock cattle by thousands and an energetic class of people. Success to the FARMER. X.

FENWICK, Republic Co., 100 miles northwest from Topeka, April 16.—In answer to N. N. K., of New Cambridge, Saline county, in regard to hogs of that vicinity weak in back. If I am not mistaken it is a kidney disease; I think most likely what is termed by some, kidney worm. I have had hogs and seen others similarly affected, and have found arsenic in small doses to give relief generally. I have generally given it inside of a piece of dough which is pitched to the hogs—they generally pick it up readily. I have never tried calomel but think it would have the same effect.

Peach buds all killed as far as examined. Plenty of mud the last few days. Frost not all out of the ground yet. People generally seem to be trying to finish up their corn husking. The rough winter has in general put farmers behind with farm work. This is my thirteenth year in Kansas, more mud here now than I have ever seen here before. Wild geese are plenty, they seem in doubt whether to go north or south.

I sowed a piece of land to timothy and blue grass seed, perhaps seven years since; the timothy did well for several years, the blue grass has gained the mastery. The same with clover. Where timothy is sown alone it has done as well as I ever saw anywhere. Clover does not leave out here by frost as I have seen in other states. To sow with timothy I desire a clover that ripens with timothy. From experiments I find nothing to hinder tame grasses from doing well here. Have threshed about six bushels of seed per acre of timothy. Buckwheat runs 10 to 25 bushels per acre; but I think it more liable to blast here than in some other localities. Sow buckwheat about June 20.

D. D.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., 260 miles southwest from Topeka, Mar. 31.—Doing spring work in general. The wheat fields are putting on signs of life and are becoming quite green. But in a great many fields the wheat is badly frozen and some are almost, if not entirely destroyed. But with favorable weather until harvest wheat will be an average crop. Ground that is plowed is drying up very fast and will soon need rain.

Immigration is setting this way again and all are predicting a boom for our part of the state in the near future.

A great many horses in this community are unfit for work and there is a diversity of opinion as to the cause. It is generally claimed

though that the trouble came from too free feeding of millet hay. The symptoms vary in the fore legs and shoulders, and in some it extends all over the body. They are weak in the back, are restless and some become very lame in one or both fore legs. In fact the animal becomes weak and unable to walk. But they are almost invariably in good flesh. Cannot some of your readers tell us the cause and give us a remedy. Other stock is generally healthy but thin in flesh. J. W. E.

Dogs Doings.

A great many barks have gone down in the East river at New York, within seven years 35,000 dogs have been drowned there.

Kill the dog first and hunt for his owner afterwards, is the method of certain Greenwood county farmers who mean to make sheep raising profitable.

A fierce dog ran after Emma Grutzier, a bright 11 year old girl of San Antonio, and when the brute reached the horror stricken child she fell lifeless to the earth. She was absolutely frightened to death.

There are about two dogs in our town to one person. We think it would pay our citizens to incorporate the town and assess a tax of a dollar ahead. By so doing we could easily pay expenses. Look out for mad dogs!—Abilene Chronicle.

Considerable excitement was manifested yesterday for a short time in the neighborhood of the postoffice by the appearance of a mad dog. The signs of madness were unmistakable, frothing at the mouth being only one of them. A policeman was soon at hand and a lucky shot settled the whole business very promptly.—Lawrence Journal.

For some time, over at Burlington, the city authorities have been slaughtering dogs by the wholesale. Four wagon-loads of dead dogs were hauled out in one day. Several cases of hydrophobia in cattle and colts have cropped out in that locality.

A rabid dog has created a ripple of excitement in the neighborhood of Sugar Valley recently. He got away!—Garnett Plaindealer.

A Pennsylvania farmer, being greatly annoyed by dogs which entered his premises from time to time and killed a large number of sheep, determined upon their destruction. One evening, a short time ago, he deposited some poisoned meat in different places, and in the morning he was rewarded by discovering the bodies of eighteen canines, which had fallen victims to their appetites.

A short time ago, three dogs visited the farm of W. E. Blankinship in my neighborhood and attacked his flock of sheep. Out of twenty-eight head they killed and wounded eighteen, killing the greater number. Mr. J. Little, living on Mr. Blankinship's farm had his entire flock killed and wounded. Yet, there are some men who will claim that it is a barbarous law to have the poor dog taxed!—F. M. Harrison, Newton Co. Mo.

Reports come to us from different parts of the county to the effect, that numerous hogs are dying of hydrophobia. Mr. Colburn says that a gentleman by the name of Strain, who resides on Otter creek, has lost sixty head. Another gentleman living near him has also lost several head, and Mr. McGrew, who lives further down the creek, has lost one. This hydrophobia business is getting rather monotonous.—Greenwood Co. Republican.

Last Saturday the dog case terminated, resulting in the acquittal of the boy Watkins, who, it seems from the verdict of the jury, never shot the dog, and had been maliciously prosecuted. Stinson & McElroy, and the county attorney, by his deputy, represented the state, and Pratt & Davis and Woodward, the defense. Bertwell, the prosecuting witness, in default of paying the costs, nearly \$170 was lodged in the county jail.—Phillips Co. Herald.

Sunday, over on the hill in East Fort Scott, a stray dog appeared upon the scene. He kept visiting different places constantly on a nervous trot, and biting everything he came across. His head seemed swollen and occasional drops of foam fell from his jaws. Soon the cry of mad dog was heard, and a man went out and shot him. Fortunately he did not bite any human being. Yesterday evening Marshal Bruner and Policeman Baseman went over there and killed three of the canines that were bitten, and they will go over to-day and slay a number more. There is no ques-

tion but what the stray dog had the hydrophobia.—P. Scott Monitor.

The KANSAS FARMER last week had a whole column devoted to dogs. The larger part was accounts of mad dogs and the dogs, stock and persons bitten by them. In fact, many of our exchanges mention instances of the same kind. In some neighborhoods the people are making almost a wholesale slaughter of the canines. It would be well to keep close watch of all dogs and kill them as soon as they exhibit any signs of madness. This course may save somebody from much suffering and a most horrible death.—Riley Center Independent.

Wm. Andrew was in to see us yesterday, and asked us to say something about the necessity of organized action to destroy worthless dogs, to keep good dogs within bounds, and thus prevent the spread of hydrophobia. He says that many rabid dogs have been roaming the country in his neighborhood, and that other dogs have been bitten by them. Having talked with many of his neighbors, he believes that nearly all of them would favor a township organization in Osage township, and would be glad to see the movement spread to the whole country.—Girard Press.

A mad dog made a run in the neighborhood of Mr. Fair's elevator, on last Monday. He was seen to bite a great many dogs before he was finally killed by the city marshal. It is estimated that not less than twenty dogs were bitten by this one. Some of these are still at large in town, and some belong to persons in the country. It is evident that, unless the utmost vigilance is persisted in, there is great danger of many persons being exposed to the terrible danger of mad dog bites within the next few days.—Sterling Gazette.

Last night the mad dog excitement broke loose again in West Fort Scott. We failed to gather the particulars, but do not doubt that a rabid dog was biting some of the worthless curs in that section. We stood at the Wilder House corner and counted sixty-three dogs of high and low degree. There is scarcely a doubt but what one or more rabid canines have passed through the city recently. No man living can know how many or what animals have been bitten, and yet men, women and children parade our streets when they must meet unmuzzled, dangerous curs at nearly every step. Is this wise? Is this right or sensible?—Monitor, 23d.

The St. Louis Republican referring to the Mississippi river as a commercial highway, says: When it costs less than half as much to ship a bushel of grain from St. Louis to New Orleans by river as it does by rail from Chicago to New York and the trip can be made in less than half the time, it is no longer necessary to write labored arguments in favor of the Mississippi route. The Mississippi route as a theory, is a thing of the past; but it is booming tremendously as a practical reality. When not a week passes without some little tow-boat, worth no more than \$25,000 to \$50,000, taking down to New Orleans six or seven hundred car loads of grain, we feel safe in calling the boom in the downriver movement tremendous.

C. Underwood, of Timber creek, commenced the winter with 1,200 sheep. He put up sheds in a sheltered place and otherwise gave them very good shelter and care. During the snow storm that drifted so badly many of them were covered with snow and had to be dug out. About forty of them perished. They have been considerably affected with the scab, from which he has lost quite a number. He thinks he will be able to bring them through till grass comes with the loss of about one hundred. The past winter has been remarkable for its severity and sheep men who have come out as well as Mr. Underwood have done very well.—Riley Co. Independent.

Twenty years ago John Kennedy, of Clark county, Ky., bought a Shorthorn cow for \$215, the offspring of which he has since sold for fully \$10,000, and he has twenty-four of her descendants left. This does not include any account of her butter, or for the steers sold out her progeny. Now, let us have the gross product from a \$15 dollar scrub cow in twenty years, that we can see whether or not the breeding of scrubs can be made to, 'pan out' as well as has Mr. Kennedy's Shorthorn. As at present advised, predictions lean toward the Shorthorn side.

Black polled Angus cattle are growing in favor in Canada. Shipments of considerable lots have been made from Scotland to New York for Canadian breeders lately.

The Farm and Stock.

The Jerseys.

Lying in the English Channel, contiguous to the coast of France, are several small islands, the principal of which are Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey. They are all that remain to England of the rich possessions which the Duke of Normandy ruled, when he conquered the island of Britain. Though under the power of England, the people are French, and they retain many of the customs, usages and laws of old Normandy. As the laws of primogeniture do not prevail here, and as the islands are densely inhabited, the estates are very small and agriculture has been brought to perfection. The pears, apples, cider and garden vegetables produced on these islands are celebrated both in Great Britain and the continent.

What gives these islands their greatest celebrity, however, is their peculiar breed of horned cattle. The people of the Channel Islands have petted the cow as the Arabians have petted the race horse. Their acres were too few to permit their keeping many cattle, so that only the best specimens were reserved. As milk and dairy products are in demand in densely populated regions, great attention was early given to developing the milk producing capacity of these animals. The sweet nutritious grasses of these islands, together with the fine esculent roots that were fed, produced a remarkable richness in the milk. These qualities, the result of circumstances, were fostered till they became hereditary. Normandy or Brittany were doubtless the home of the ancestors of the cattle now found on the Channel Islands.

Although there is a great similarity between the cattle found on all the Channel Islands, and although specimens taken from Alderney and carried to Great Britain served to fix that name on this variety of cattle, there is no mistake that the finest representatives of the race are to be found on the Island of Jersey. Here greater attention is given to agriculture and stock breeding, and the agricultural societies are of excellent repute.

In relation to the means that have been taken to keep the breed pure, the following extract from a letter from Col. J. Le Couteur to the editor of the *Herd Register* of the American Jersey Cattle Club, will be of interest.

"The outline history of our breed is this: In the year 1789, the Jersey cow was already considered so good, so superior to any then known, I imagine, that an act of our local legislature (which for such ends is quite independent of the British Parliament,) was passed by which the importation into Jersey of cow, heifer, calf or bull was prohibited, under the penalty of two hundred livres, with the forfeiture of boat and tackle, besides a fine of fifty livres to be imposed on every sailor on board, who did not inform of the attempt at importation. Moreover, the animal was decreed to be immediately slaughtered, and its flesh given to the poor. Later laws are equally stringent; no foreign horned cattle are never allowed to come to Jersey but as butcher's meat. Guernsey cattle are not deemed foreign, but there are scarcely ever a dozen of that breed in our island. They are of larger bone and carcass, considered to be coarse, though famous milkers, requiring much more food than the Jersey. Our judges at our cattle shows have discarded both them and their progeny."

The great claims of the Jersey is as a cream producing animal. Where cream is to be disposed of by the gallon, as it is in a city market or at a cheese factory, the Jersey is an unprofitable cow to keep. But where quality and richness, and not quantity, is desired, as in furnishing milk and cream for the family, or for producing butter of beautiful rich color and fine flavor, it has no peer among all the improved breeds of cattle. There is both pleasure and profit in keeping a few of these cows on every farm. They are pets to be loved and tenderly cared for. Their yield of cream is surprising both in quantity and quality. There is no greater dainty for the table than Jersey cream. The butter made from it is of surpassing excellence, and often commands twice the price of ordinary butter in the market. Even a few of these cows in a herd will cause the peculiar color and flavor of Jersey butter to be observed in that made from the entire quantity of milk. It is also observed that the milk of half breeds has the characteristics of full blooded animals to an eminent degree; to such an extent is the influence of the male exerted over on the progeny of the Short-horn, Devon or native cow.

At present there is a good demand for superior milk cows on the part of persons living in cities and towns. The full or half-blood Jerseys are well adapted for this purpose, being docile, spare feeders, great milkers, and of a breed whose ancestors have been confined to narrow limits. Although little can be claimed for the Jersey as a beef producing animal on account of its diminutive size, still all experience, both in this country and in Europe, show that the Jersey is very easily fattened after it is dried off, and that the beef is of excellent quality. Indeed, it appears to be true that cows that give extremely rich milk will fatten easily when confined in the stall. The fat contained in Jersey beef is yellow or straw colored. Jersey calves are prized for veal in the islands where this breed has long been raised, and the same may be said of the few animals slaughtered in this country. In all parts of the Eastern States and Canada, where these animals have been introduced, they are held in great favor, while the few who have

kept them in the West are equally warm in their praise.

Artichokes for Hogs.

I give you the result of my experience with one acre of Red Brazilian artichoke, which took about four and a half bushels of tubers, cut in pieces containing two or three eyes. I broke ground deep and harrowed well, then marked off with a three runner potato marker, my rows three feet apart and planted one piece every fifteen inches and covered with a cultivator, and I cultivated as I do potatoes or corn, keeping clear of weeds. In the fall I had a large growth of tops covering the ground and about ten feet high, but feared, owing to the drouth that ruined our potato crop here, that the crop would be light. Part of my patch was a hog lot, and about October 10th I let the hogs into it and gave them more as they needed it, about fifty hogs for fattening and twenty-five breeders and pigs, and at the same time began to feed new corn.

The result was that my hogs fattened unusually well, kept healthy and I got them into market early and my sows and young pigs never did so well. I have lost so many hogs of late years with what is called hog cholera that I have been afraid to keep many hogs, which at present prices are very profitable. Twenty-five or thirty years ago we used to let our hogs run loose and they would root in the woods and prairie and find some vegetable they needed to keep them healthy. I never knew hog cholera here. Providence gave the hog a nose, indicating thereby that something beneath the surface of the ground was necessary for its life and health, and we, instead of providing that article of food for which he may dig, put rings in his nose, and wonder why our hogs are not healthy. Brother farmers, let us like men of intelligence, study the nature of the animals beneath our care and provide for them such food as their nature plainly indicates that they need. In the artichoke we have just what the hog needs to keep it healthy. In the season of the year when our pastures fail, it supplies a fresh vegetable food for winter of which the hog is very fond, and yields in such abundance that a small patch of ground will supply the hogs of one ordinary farm. Last week I was digging some of my artichokes and to my surprise I found that they yielded four bushels to the square rod which would be 640 bushels per acre.

I also planted about one-half a bushel of White French artichokes, a very large and productive variety. It is sweeter than the Red and equally productive, but I have not yet tested it for hogs.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

Facts About Thoroughbred Cattle.

Many cows are now dropping their calves and these cows will soon be again in a breeding condition. I want to give a little advice to all farmers that are rearing scrub cattle. The man (who is not already improving his stock) will remember with gratitude the day he read this little article if he follows the advice herein given, the farmer wants a breed of cattle that has at least two meritorious qualities, and with as many more as possible and as few demerits as possible. The two qualities referred to are the milking and beef capacities and they are essential features which must not be absent in the farmers cow. We have a race of cattle that possess these two indispensable qualities to a very satisfactory degree. But they possess other merits which will be mentioned shortly. If I were asked by the common farmer what breed of cattle shall I stock my farm with, I would answer the Short-horns and their grades every time. The Jerseys will rank first as butter cows but they and they only will excel the Durhams for butter. But the Jerseys are too diminutive for beef. The Herefords are fine beef cattle, but are not the equal of the Short-horns even in this respect, while they are inferior milkers to other breeds for cheese, etc, but the Short-horns are for the farmer superior to all others. I am not enthusiastic because I have any of this kind to sell, for I have not, but on the other hand expect to purchase rather than sell. Now farmers, you cannot afford to have scrub stock grazing on your lands, that are worth from forty to one hundred dollars per acre, you can do better than to rear poor stock of any kind and cattle especially. They are dear as a gift for they require as much feed as the improved, which will sell for double as much as the scrub. Now two ways suggest themselves for men to get out of this scrub cattle business. One of two things do. Sell them off to the butchers and replace them, with grades or which is better thoroughbreds. The other way is to breed your common cows to thoroughbred bulls. The first cross will make your calves worth 50 per cent more than the common. Keep your grade heifers and breed them to the best, and in less than five years you will have stock that will sell for double your original stock. Don't breed to a grade bull under any ordinary circumstances, for while the grade may have a better form and be of larger size and look finer than his thoroughbred sire, yet he will not so surely transmit the good qualities of his race as the sire. But do not breed to every bull that is pedigreed. Breed to one that has a pedigree and one that is also a fine animal. You will do better to drive five miles and pay five dollars for the service, than for a poor bull to serve at home and free of charge. In conclusion I will run a summary of the many excellent qualities of the famous Short-horn: They are good milkers, good feeders, good disposition, mature early and can be easily fattened at any age; size large, form

symmetrical, color fine, the fashion being dark red and the beef is of superior quality. One thing more to remember. No dull market for the best stock. When the markets are dull, poor stock will not sell for any price. Nothing then is wanted but the choicest.—*Cor. Indiana Farmer.*

Kansas Sheep Lands.

The inquiry for sheep lands is constant, and shows that there is a growing interest in the country in sheep husbandry. Many have their attention attracted to the distant Territories by the stories of profits from the sheep raising which are told, and without waiting for advice, or even to think, conclude to go to Montana, Washington Territory, or some other distant locality. Now we are not going to say a word against any state or territory that offers inducements to sheep men. Montana is a fine stock country, and we have never been slow in advocating its claims to that distinction; it is a vast, rich territory in all respects, and is worthy the attention of anybody who thinks of emigrating to the west. But what we wish particularly to say is that these new countries do not possess a monopoly of advantages for stock raising, and if that is the object of emigration, we may find localities nearer home which will do as well. This is a great sheep country, and we have no states in which good sheep locations cannot be found.

Among our finest sheep states Kansas occupies a very enviable position, and as she is a rapidly developing state, an intelligent state, and a progressive state she offers great inducements to the emigrant. There are within her borders thousands of acres which can be had for the asking, or the small government price, and thousands which the railroads own, and have for sale; and in her already settled sections, there are many farms which uneasy settlers have developed, and now wishing to obey their natural roving dispositions, wish to sell that they may "move on." These farms can be purchased—and they are for sale in all new states—for a great deal less than they are worth. Kansas is a great agricultural state in every respect; and will be among the greatest of our sheep raising states.—*Western Rural.*

The Castor Bean.

The Castor Bean is a native of the West Indies, where it grows with great luxuriance. It is cultivated as a field crop in the lower Middle States, and in the states bordering on the Ohio river on the north. It likes a rich mellow bed, and is planted and hoed like corn. It attains the height of five or six feet, and bears at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre. The seed is separated from the pods, bruised and subjected to a great pressure, by which it yields nearly a gallon of cold pressed castor oil to the bushel of seed. The cold pressed oil is far better than that extracted by boiling and skimming; the last process is performed either with or without first slightly roasting. Formerly its separation into a limpid oil for machinery and lamps, and into stearine for candles, much increased its value, but since the introduction of mineral oils, which are now so plentifully produced, the use of castor oil is chiefly confined to medicinal purposes.

Dairy.

Why People Do Not Make Good Butters.

An experienced dairyman of Ohio in a recent address on this subject gives some very important points in regard to the numerous failures in attempts to make good butter. He says the influence of the atmosphere on milk and cream is the secret of the trouble, and here is where the butter creamery has the advantage over the ordinary butter makers. He says:

"It requires no long exposure to the air for the milk to take an infection that will cause it to sour; a moment's contact is enough. The germs of acidity multiply in milk with such astonishing rapidity that a very few minutes are all that is necessary to set the work going. The influence of the air upon milk is not confined to the absorption of the spores which produce acidity. Spores of every other kind are taken in as well. Nor does the absorptive power of milk end with absorbing living germs. It takes in odors as freely as infectious germs. It is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind of every one connected with the care of milk or the care of milk products, that milk takes in every odor, as well as of the seeds of every ferment that blows over its surface. This absorptive power is not peculiar to milk alone. It belongs in common to all liquids. Water placed in a cellar containing decaying vegetation soon tastes and smells of the decay, and becomes unwholesome to use; but milk being full of oily matter, and holding albuminoids and sugar in solution, offers to every species of ferment just what is most desirable for it to flourish in. Every odor that comes in contact with milk is grasped and taken in at once, and its grasp is never slackened; once taken in, it is there permanently, and the seeds of every ferment that touches its surface find such a fertile soil to flourish in that they spring up at once into vigorous growth and multiply and quickly leaven the whole lump.

"The peculiar smell of a cellar is indelibly impressed upon all the butter made from the milk standing in it. A few puffs from a pipe or a cigar will scent all the milk in a room, and a smoking lamp will soon do the same. A pail of milk standing ten minutes where it will take the scent of a strong smelling stable, or any other offensive odor, will imbibe a taint

that will never leave it. This may seem like descending to little things, but it must be remembered that it is the sum of such little things that determines whether the products of the dairy are to be sold at cost or below, or as a high priced luxury. If milk is to be converted into an article of the latter class, it must be handled and kept in clean and sweet vessels, and must stand in pure, fresh air, such as would be desirable and healthy for people to breathe. Many other changes than those enumerated occur in the milk room. The souring process once begun continues until the sugar is converted into acid; the whey begins to separate from the thickened milk and the vinous fermentation sets in, slowly forming alcohol, which takes up the volatile oils, and the strong acid ferment prays upon the solid fats to the detriment of the quality and quantity of the butter.

Seven Points in Milk-Setting.

- 1.—To make the finest flavored and longest keeping butter the cream must undergo a ripening process by exposure to the oxygen of the air while it is rising. The ripening is very tardy when the temperature is low.
- 2.—After cream becomes sour, the more ripening the more it depreciates. The sooner it is then skimmed and churned the better, but it should not be churned while too new. The best time for skimming and churning is just before acidity becomes apparent.
- 3.—Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water, and the milk will keep sweet longer.
- 4.—The deeper milk is set the less airing the cream gets while rising.
- 5.—The depth of setting should vary with the temperature; the lower it is the deeper milk may be set; the higher, the shallower it should be. Milk should never be set shallow in a low temperature nor deep in a high one. Setting deep in cold water economizes time, labor and space.
- 6.—While milk is standing for cream to rise the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.
- 7.—When cream is colder than the surrounding air, it takes up moisture and impurities from the air. When the air is colder than the cream, it takes up moisture and whatever escapes from the cream. In the former case the cream purifies the surrounding air: in the latter case, the air helps to purify the cream. The selection of a creamer should hinge on what is most desired—highest quality, or greatest convenience and economy in time, space and labor.—*Prof. L. B. Arnold, in New York Tribune.*

Poultry.

A Cheap Poultry House.

Many beginners inquire about plans for cheap poultry houses for the accommodation of small flocks, but as it is difficult to suggest plans without knowing exactly the situation of each inquirer, we will give one for general purposes that is cheap and may meet the wants of some of our patrons. In selecting the situation for a poultry house, choose a dry, gravelly or elevated place, and if possible, on the south side of some building or the southeast side of a bank or a hill. If the ground is level, plow around the site and throw the earth toward the center. A frame, ten by twelve feet, will accommodate a dozen hens and a cock nicely. If you intend to have an earthen floor, which, by the way, is the cheapest and best, it should be made by filling in with dry loam to the top of the underpinning and renewing the same frequently during the year. The front of the house should be lofty enough to admit the attendant without stooping and the roof slanting and perfectly water-tight by putting tarred felting under the shingles. The sides may be made by coarse boards, straight up and down, and cracks battened. The inside should be lined with tarred paper, and on the south and southeast sides there should be two good sized windows, a door from the east side and a few square holes with slides at the bottom for egress and ingress of the fowls. The roosts should be made low, and the nest boxes placed in a quiet and secluded place. The dusting place should be where the rays of the sun would fall upon it, and the ventilators placed near the edge of the roof.—*Journal and Record.*

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W. P. Popenoe, Berkshire Pigs.
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L. F. Ross, Bulls for Sale.
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T. J. Smith & Co., Iron Fence.
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T. K. McElathery, Stallion.
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Give the tree peddler a wide berth, His pedigree runs straight back to Annanias.

The greatest loss upon a farm is its fertility. This farmer should never dispose of without an equivalent.

Wheat takes more fertility from the soil than any other cereal, and consequently ought to bring the best price.

The increase in the imports of American flour into Europe during 1879-80 has been 53 per cent. over those of 1877. These imports have gone principally to England, Belgium and Switzerland.

Lice and rats are serious enemies to chickens. To kill lice, use kerosene or some kind of grease; to kill rats or expel them, do almost anything handy—poison, shoot, catch, pour coal tar into their holes, &c., &c.

Over 1,000 head of cattle, 2,000 sheep and 900 hogs, have been shipped weekly from New York to Europe since the commencement of 1881. Two-thirds of the cattle and all the sheep and hogs were slaughtered before shipment.

One great mistake made in pig breeding is in having the breeding stock too young—in breeding the sows too young before they have become well grown and matured, and also in buying young breeding sows instead of full grown ones.

At the Michigan Agricultural College oats are sown early in August between the rows of raspberries. The oats, explains Professor Beal, present a better appearance than do weeds, serve as a mulch during the winter, and in the spring leave the ground quite clean.

There appears to be an increased disposition in Great Britain to invest in American land. The purchase by a Scottish land company of 142,000 acres of land from the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad is reported. This land is to be resold to Scotch and English farmers.

Those who can afford to raise sheep can better afford to do it properly than to continue on in the old way of using common scrub rams upon the same kind of ewes. Such breeding is almost as bad as no breeding at all, for instead of yearly improving and approaching purity of blood, the flock annually becomes weaker and of less value to the owner.

It is said that Pekin ducks stand at the head of the list in England, as being more prolific, arriving at maturity at an earlier age, and being harder than any other variety. This breed has been known outside of China only a few years, and is already a rival, if not superior, to the many favorite varieties long cultivated here and in Europe.

The testimony given at a recent meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club was not in favor of the Bohemian or hullless oats as compared with common oats. Commissioner Le Duc says that seeds of hullless oats distributed for two or three years by the department at Washington failed to elicit favorable reports from the farmers who gave them a trial.

A Chicago provision dealer was asked recently what he thought about the statement that the hog had reached too high a state of civilization—had been bred to death; and the answer was, that the modern pig would hardly be expected to stand the racket that his ancestor, the savage fellow with the long snout and tusk, used to undergo. The latter animal would not fatten, and was therefore not a commercial article, like the hog of the present day. The hog is now well cared for and more

thoroughly domesticated than he was twenty-five years ago; hence, even if more delicate, he should be quite as well able to resist disease. The hog is really a reconstructed animal, and there does not appear to be any reason now why the Jews should continue to heed the Scriptural injunction not to eat swine.

Look Out For the Lambs!

In a great measure the success of those who raise sheep depends upon the increase in their flocks, and hence it is important to look carefully after the lambs about this time of year, and see that the least possible number are lost by accident or from neglect.

The lamb safely carried through the season to weaning time will pay anywhere from 5 to 100 per cent on its cost, and any investment paying such a per cent of profit is well worth a good deal of extra care and watchfulness. In flocks of any considerable size it is desirable to separate the ewes likely to lamb soon from the others and give them special attention. When a lamb is dropped the ewe should be quietly removed from the others and the lamb looked after until it is known that its mother will own it and let it suck. When lambing occurs late in the season and the weather is pleasant the ewes may be allowed their liberty during the day, but at night they are safest in a dry comfortable corral sufficiently convenient that some one may know about what is going on, and be at hand to render assistance if needed. In good weather it will ordinarily be best to leave the ewes undisturbed during the night. Everything being quiet and the sheep mostly lying down the ewe and her new lamb will be found together in the morning. The man in charge of them should be out early in the morning and ascertain the true state of affairs before the sheep have become restless and ewes and lambs have become separated, thus avoiding confusion as well as much loss of time. If it has already occurred, let the sheep out of the corral as quietly as possible and in most instances the lambs that may have come during the night and been lost from their mothers will be sought out by them, and a fair degree of patience will set matters right. Where they fail to adjust themselves in the natural way a strange ewe and lamb can in most cases be made to own each other by being penned together for a few hours when they will become very affectionate. While the lamb is very young the ewe seems to recognize it wholly by smell and sometimes a reconciliation may be expedited by having the lamb smeared with camphor or something similar. After this if protected from cold, storms, dogs and wolves, there are but few ills that lambs from healthy parents are likely to be troubled with during the first season.

Herefords.

The Hereford is one of the oldest English breeds, and claimed as indigenous to the county from which it takes its name. For at least one hundred years they have had more than a local reputation. They have long contested with the short-horns for the supremacy as grazing animals, and the superior quality of their beef. For fifty years following 1799, the Hereford steers exhibited at the famous Smithfield fat stock shows received almost as many prizes as those of all other breeds combined; of late years they have not been so successful. In America they were never widely disseminated nor their merits given any great publicity until within perhaps the last decade, when a few breeders of means, being cognizant of their great value for beef production, have pushed them to the forefront of popular favor, and their champions claim a willingness to show by any proper tests that the Herefords are not simply equal to, but superior to the short-horns or any other cattle in existence as profitable grazing beasts. They were introduced into the United States as early as 1817, by Henry Clay, who brought a small number to his Ashland farm in Kentucky. Later, larger importations were made, especially in 1840, 1852-3, and in 1861-2; since 1875, various gentlemen in different states have imported in large numbers the finest specimens obtainable, and now have herds of great excellence, value and uniformity.

As bred at present the Herefords are large, uniformly red, with white face, throat, chest, belly, legs and tip of tail, and have a white strip extending along the top of the neck and shoulders; as a rule the horns are somewhat heavy, and in the bull, standing nearly at right angles from the head; the neck is also a little coarse or heavy, and the dew-lap rather too prominent; the chest is wide and deep, the brisket deep, the ribs well rounded, and the entire front of the animal presents a deep, massive appearance. The back is straight and broad, but the hind-quarters are not so long or wide as in some other breeds; their legs are short for cattle of so much size, and their girth around the chest is often surprising and enormous, and in this particular they have no peers. They are emphatically beef animals, and as bred for many years have but little value for the dairy.

The Hereford is without doubt a valuable breed of cattle, and its largely increasing popularity is a source of gratification; they are making rapid strides in popular favor, especially with western ranchmen for grading up the half-wild herds of the plains; so much so that the supply of desirable animals is not equal to the demand.

If a good brood sow is rightly kept the pigs from her will more than pay for her keeping by the sale of some over and above those intended to be kept.

The North Devons.

Probably the most noted and leading breeders of Devon cattle in this country is Gen. L. F. Ross, of Avon, Fulton Co., Illinois, who is also interested in a ranch in Chase county in this state. Gen. Ross was present at and favored the meeting of the Central Kansas Breeders' Association at Manhattan in February, with an excellent essay on the North Devons, and in his summing up says they may properly be commended:

- 1st. For the superior quality of their beef, milk and butter.
- 2d. For the cheapness with which they can be kept—producing not only the best beef, milk and butter, but the cheapest also.
- 3d. For their hardy and rugged natures, enabling them to live and thrive on the coarsest and most unnutritious food.
- 4th. For their strong, vigorous and iron-like constitutions, enabling them to resist disease and endure climatic changes.
- 5th. For their great muscular development, their strength and activity, making the best of work cattle, and enabling them to gather their own food and work their own way through life.
- 6th. For their beautiful and symmetrical forms, their graceful style and carriage, and their rich, glossy red coats, ever pleasing to the eye, and ever filling the heart with admiration.

Possessing, as they do, so many good qualities combined, capable of adapting themselves to all climates and modes of treatment, able to endure the hardest treatment and grossest neglect, but ever rendering full compensation for all the care and attention ever bestowed on them by man—they are as a beast for the general farmer, for the beef raiser on the Western ranges, and as a general purpose animal for all classes of men in all parts of the country, without a rival or a peer.

And yet I am compelled to admit, they do not please me in every particular. I should like them better without horns. If they can be bred entirely divested of horns, and not in any way detract from their many good qualities, they would in my judgment be about perfect. And it affords me pleasure to be able to produce a few fine specimens of the Devon that are wholly hornless. If on further trial they are found to possess all the good qualities of the Devon, and losing nothing but the horns, they will be adopted as the main foundation of my herd.

But to be fully understood on this subject, will state further, that, of all the pure breeds of cattle known to the American stockman, of which I have any knowledge, the Devon is decidedly my first choice. If they can be produced in all their present perfection without horns, none of their good qualities in any way diminished, I want them without horns; but if not, I will stand firmly by the Devon, horns and all.

Garget in Cows.

This consists of inflammation of the udder, and is often of a very intractable character. Sometimes it comes on immediately after calving, and in other cases not for a long time after. The inflammation may either be general, involving the whole udder, or partial, when only one or two of the four quarters are affected.

The causes are various, and may be blows, scratches, and injuries from other cows; and constitutional, arising mainly from a too plethoric state of the system at the time of calving. These glands being very large in the cow, and intended by nature to secrete a considerable amount of milk for the nourishment of the calf, an increased flow of blood is sent to these parts, rendering them, as it were, on the verge of inflammation, and only requiring an excitant to produce disease. Heifers are especially liable to garget, and that of a very severe character, usually involving the whole of the gland. In many cases, however, it will occur without any apparent cause, and under the most opposite conditions of keeping and management. Hot summers are said to favor the complaint.

The symptoms are heat, redness of the skin, increase of size and hardness of the udder, tender and painful, pain and distress evinced in progression, lameness in one hind leg, especially when the inflammation commences in the body of the gland, and not in the teat. The constitutional symptoms are severe: there is a quick and hard pulse, an increased respiration, and, in severe cases, the rumination will be suspended (loss of cud), and the animal refuse her food. Upon attempting to draw the bag, instead of milk a thin, yellowish fluid will be obtained, mixed with small flocculi, showing that an acid secretion has been formed, and the milk separated into curd and whey. In a later stage this is changed into a thickish and fetid discharge.

As the disease advances, the swollen and inflamed udder is seen to enlarge and become somewhat white in places, evincing the formation of matter. When these abscesses break and discharge they leave dry and ragged ulcers, which often contain sinuses or pipes, burrowing into the substance of the gland. Gangrene, or mortification of the bag, next takes place, and large diseased portions become separated or have to be removed with the knife, but not unfrequently, when the disease has advanced so far, the animal succumbs, and death closes the scene.

One means of preventing garget is to thoroughly draw the udder every night and morning, no matter whether the cow gives much milk or little; whether she be fattening, on the eve of parturition, or in any other condition. Another preventive is to have cows milked, as nearly as possible, by the same per-

son, as being accustomed to him they will not hold up their milk, which, if persisted in, as is sometimes done when strangers milk, tends to bring on inflammation.

A Kansas Short Horn Herd.

Of the Short Horn herds in Kansas none is a greater credit to the state than that of our enterprising friend, J. C. Stone Jr., of Leavenworth. His idea from the first has been that western buyers knowing the best was the cheapest would furnish him a market for animals of the best quality and the richest pedigree combined, and time has shown that his estimate was correct. He has at his "Fairholme" farm, three miles south of Leavenworth a good sized herd of thoroughbreds of the sort to cross upon and enhance the value of our western stock in an unusual degree. In another column will be found his advertisement of young bulls for sale, and he invites a critical inspection of them and their pedigrees. He guarantees them in excellent condition for service, but not fat, and says they can be delivered at such time as purchasers may desire.

Our Agricultural Exports.

The sum total value of our agricultural products during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1880, amounted to the enormous sum of \$683,019,076, and constituted 82.9 per cent. of the total value of exports of all kinds of domestic enterprise in the United States—and this, of course, in addition to all that was consumed at home. This shows that the agricultural interest dwarfs into comparative insignificance all others. One interesting fact is shown in the returns to the Treasury Department, in the above statistics, that in 1860, and for forty years preceding, the exports of raw cotton from the United States to foreign countries were 53 per cent. of the total value of the exports of domestic merchandise; but in the last fiscal year the exports of cotton amounted to only about 26 per cent. of the total. In 1860 the exports of breadstuffs rose from \$25,000,000 to \$288,000,000 in the year 1880, while in the same period the exports of provisions increased from \$16,612,443, to no less than \$127,043,242.

Immigration.

During the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1881, 305,022 immigrants arrived in this country. Of these 83,000 were from Germany, 77,000 from Canada, 36,000 from England and Wales, and 30,000 from Ireland. Of the 15,000 immigrants landed here in the month of February, less than 900 came from Ireland, the Irish peasantry looking probably to some amelioration in the condition of things at home as a result of the agitation of the last few months, and turning their attention less than formerly to the advantages offered by this country. The emigration from Germany, on the contrary, is steadily increasing, despite the efforts of the government to prevent it. In the course of a discussion in the German Reichstag recently, a Polish deputy declared that this increase was due in a great measure to the public worship legislation, and to excessive taxation, and in his province to the unjust treatment of the Polish language. He said that the last year 12,300 persons left that province. A Socialist deputy contended that the popular discontent was not so much due to political as to economic grievances.

Kansas State Agricultural College—Farm Department.

Editor Kansas Farmer:

In my recent published article on the "Farm Grasses in Kansas," in which I advise farmers to "send directly to head quarters for grass seeds," mentioning incidentally the St. Louis and Chicago dealers, I had no thought of discriminating against dealers in Kansas City and elsewhere, whose facilities enable them to devote special attention to grass and clover seeds. I only wished to counsel our farmers to purchase of those houses which do a considerable business, changing their stocks often. I have reason to believe that the seedsmen of Kansas City do in point of quality and price offer attractions at least equal to those presented by the dealers of Chicago or St. Louis.

E. M. SHELTON,

Prof. Agriculture and Supt. Farm.

Manhattan, Kas., April 11, 1881.

Diseases in British Domestic Animals.

Scarce an English agricultural periodical is now received which does not contain reports of new cases continually occurring of foot and mouth disease among cattle, and foot rot and other ailments in sheep. The latter is spreading in the drier and hilly districts, where it was formerly unknown; and so many deaths are continually occurring, as to soon make certain an advancement in the price of meats. This will be a hard thing for the poor.

What the Western Farmer and Home thinks of polled cattle: "There seems to be no question that polled cattle can be bred at least ten per cent. cheaper than the horned. They are harmless as sheep and exceedingly tractable. They can be transported to market at less cost and much more comfort to themselves than the horned. When slaughtered their meat always brings the top price, and their hides being entirely exempt from holes and scars made by the horns of their associates, also brings more money. It would seem as though the introduction of such a breed was a matter of national importance."

Kansas Stock Topics.

White & Holmes sold on Wednesday, April 6, for Thomas & Becker, Eldorado, Kas., fifteen steers av. 1,522 lbs, at \$5.40. They were a fine bunch of cattle.

Mr. C. K. Beckett, a prominent breeder of Short-horn and beef cattle, residing near Sterling Kas., was in the city on Monday with a car-load of thorough-bred bulls and heifers, en route to his ranch.

The thorough bred short horn bull calf, imported from Kentucky by Mr. C. N. Higginbotham has thriven finely in its new Kansas home. It is now but two years old and weighs 1730 lbs.—*Rossville Times*.

A load of very superior 1483-pound steers, from the farm of J. S. Kellogg, Netawaka, Kas., whose home is at Atchison, sold to-day at \$6.25 to the buyer for Duché & Son, London. —*Am. Stockmen Chicago*.

Five car loads of sheep shipped Monday for Kansas City. Two cars of horses for Denver and no one knows how many car loads of hogs and corn during the past week, besides eggs and poultry.—*Beloit Courier*.

H. A. Goddard reports a loss of one head out of his herd of 72 cattle.

W. H. McColl, of Sun City, reports a loss of two cows, out of his herd of 170. Mc. says these cows did not die from poverty.—*Medicine Lodge Cresset*.

Mr. W. W. Driskill who has just returned from his cattle on the Cimarron, informs us that the loss of stock on his range will not exceed one half of one per cent. The Driskill's have about 12,000 head of cattle on this range. —*Dodge City Globe*.

A gentleman has arrived in Lyon county from the east, and located on Phenix creek, who has four hundred Merino ewes with pedigrees, and a number of thoroughbred bucks. He desires to purchase a ranch and go into sheep raising on a large scale.—*Emporia News*.

H. H. Marshall delivered on last Monday to Thomas & Becker, 24 head of steers averaging 1,540 pounds, at \$5.50 per hundred, making \$69.30 per head. He fed 40 head this winter, and the average price obtained was \$72. This we believe is the largest amount of money ever paid in Butler county for the same number of cattle.—*Eldorado Press*.

Wm. M. McCall, of Concordia, Kansas, was on the market with three loads of sheep. He says stock cattle with them are pretty high, and the supply is not equal to the demand. The severe winter has been hard on hogs, great losses having occurred. Mr. McCall raises all his ships and has only good stock. —*Am. Stockman Chicago*.

Mrs. J. G. Black, of Miami county, recently sold thirty head of four year old steers to some Paola buyers, that were brought to La Cygne Monday for shipment. They were a fine lot of cattle averaging in weight 1,748 pounds each. One of them weighed 2,040 and another 2,000 pounds. Mrs. Black received \$5.15 per hundred pounds, or \$2,700.66 for the lot, a little over \$90 a head. Mrs. Black is one of the most successful cattle feeders in this section of the state. —*La Cygne Journal*.

Some of the cattle in the neighborhood of Lapland, the property of Mr. Bitler, have become afflicted with what is popularly called mad itch. A swelling occurs under the throat and they rub their heads and necks violently against surrounding objects. The affection is supposed to be caused by eating gooseberry sprouts, which are just now beginning to come out in leaf. No inferior disease is discovered on examination after death, which occurred in one or two instances.—*Eureka Graphic*.

Last Monday Fred Enriken had a dozen of the finest yearlings on the street, we ever looked at. The average age of the dozen was net quite twelve months, while the average weight was 846 pounds. These are a part of a lot of sixty-four head, the remainder being about as good as the dozen. Mr. Enriken bought them for the purpose of butchering, from Mr. Duncan on Smoky who raised them and stall fed them through the winter. Mr. Duncan is one of the most successful stock raisers in the country, and handles only the best breeds.—*McPherson Freeman*.

Berkshires crossed on good common sows produce a hog better suited to the farmer than either of the parents, but pure-bred males should always be used in breeding all kinds of pigs.

Recent examinations of French and Belgian butter has detected such adulterations as fine chalk, potato starch, fine mashed potatoes, wheat flour, milk condensed by heat, bad old butter, suet of veal, carbonate of lead and lead sugar, milk, water and excess of salt. One lot recently seized by the authorities presented a granular appearance, analysis proving that 100 parts of the sample contained only forty-two parts of butter, fifty-one of pure water and seven of salt, incorporated together by special machinery.

Sugar and syrup and other sweets are made from glucose, instead of being a natural product like honey, distilled in God's own laboratory in the flower, is a vile chemical preparation possessing properties entirely different from honey, and ruinous to the health of its consumers. It is usually produced in this country by boiling starch in dilute acids. Sulphuric acids plays the most conspicuous part, but muriatic and nitric acids enter also in its manufacture. A bushel of corn weighing 50 pounds, will produce some 30 pounds of glucose, and the profit on a bushel is from 30c to

Literary and Domestic

The Sower.

In the dim dawning sow thy seed,
And in the evening stay not thy hand,
What it will bring forth, wheat or weed,
Who can know, or who understand!
Few will heed;
Yet, sow thy seed.

See, the red sun rise before the dews,
Though close behind the night lingers still,
Flapping their fatal wings come the black fowls,
Following, following, over the hill.
No repose!
Sow thou thy seed.

We too went sowing in glad sunrise:
Now it is twilight; and shadows fall.
Where is the harvest? Why lift we our eyes?
What could we see? But our God seeth all.
Fast life flies:
Sow the good seed.

Though we may cast it with trembling hand,
Spirit half broken, heart sick and faint,
His winds will scatter it over the land,
His rain will nourish and cleanse it from taint.
Sinner or saint,
Sow thy good seed.

Going to Washington.—A Successful Campaigner.

"What a nice time you'll have, Clara, spending the winter in Washington with your pa."
"It's not so certain, pa's going back to Washington," returned the other, with a touch of pique in her tone.

"Oh! that's as good as settled," answered Grace Ritchie. "Why, he's been in Congress as long as we can both remember, and what's to hinder his going again?"

Clara Winthrop's pretty, pleasant face came as near being darkened by a frown as its native brightness would permit.

"You see, that Leavitt Hayward—" she began.

"The opposition candidate, you mean?" interrupted Grace.

"Yes; they say he goes about advertising all manner of new-fangled notions, and carries a good many people with him by his demagogic speeches. I've no doubt, though I don't know it positively, that he called dear pa an 'old fogey,' and abuses him in all sorts of ways."

"The hateful thing!" broke out Grace. "He must be some soured old bachelor, who has taken to politics to ease his mind."

"As to the bachelor part, your conjecture is right, I'm informed; as to his being old and soured, and ugly to boot, I'm quite ready to believe it," said Clara.

And for half an hour the pair of young politicians belabored Leavitt Hayward in a way that was not complimentary.

But the dearest friends must part. Clara and Grace were on their way home from boarding-school, where they had just finished; and, when the stage coach reached the point where their several ways diverged, they separated with the usual protestations of eternal friendship and promises of daily correspondence.

After parting with her friend, Clara was left with a single fellow-passenger, a handsome, intelligent looking gentleman of about 30, who had listened with more interest than they had noted to the conversation of the schoolmates—especially to the political part, which had more than once brought an amused smile to his face. Now that they were alone together, his demeanor toward Clara was that happy mixture of politeness and reserve possible only to a thorough gentleman.

Late in the afternoon two more passengers were added—a couple of rough looking men, who bestowed themselves on the front seat and, after staring Clara out of countenance, fell into a conversation between themselves of no particular significance.

The road, for some hours, had lain through a thinly settled country, and the few houses seen were very uninviting in appearance. The driver stopped before one of them, and, coming to the coach window, thus addressed the occupants:

"I'm main sorry, Miss and gen'lmen, it's turned out so; but the off leader's quite out and can't go any further to-night. But the gen'lman as keeps this house is a friend o' mine as'll give you as good a supper an' night's lodgin' as you'll find atwixt this place an' the next."

Clara looked frightened at this announcement. The house was even meaner and ruder in appearance than those they had already passed. The last two passengers acquiesced readily in the driver's proposal to stop over night; but the gentleman whose civility had already won Clara's confidence, and to whom she now looked appealingly, remonstrated vigorously. He even got out and inspected the disabled animal for himself.

"You see how it is," said the driver touching the horse's foreleg with his whip, whereupon the brute promptly went lame like a circus horse at the ringmaster's signal.

Seeing there was no alternative, the gentleman assisted Clara to alight, and all were soon inside the rude but spacious cabin, whose inmates, consisting of the proprietor, his wife and two strapping sons, gave the guests a rough but hearty welcome.

After supper which did not wholly fail to justify the driver's commendation, the gentlemanly passenger took it upon himself to see that Clara was provided with a suitable apartment, to which she soon retired.

After listening awhile to a chat struck up between the driver and the host, the gentleman asked to be shown to his own quarters, which he found to be a small room in the garret.

The door was without fastening, as, indeed, were all of those belonging to the house, not excepting the outer.

Leaving the greasy lamp burning which had been left upon the window ledge, he threw himself on the bed without undressing. For a time he felt no inclination to sleep; but the fatigue of the day's journey brought drowsiness at last, and he fell into a slumber from which he was awakened by a sound like a suppressed shriek.

At first he fancied it was a dream; but his next thought—and it came like a flash—was of the young lady. Nor was his fears abated by the sound of low muttering voices in the direction of her chamber.

He sprang from the bed and caught up the lamp, which gave its last flicker as he did so. Placing it aside, he hurried quickly but noiselessly down the ladder which led to the floor below. A few hasty steps brought him to Clara's door which stood partially ajar. Through the opening a sight met him which chilled and then fired his blood. Clara Winthrop stood in her night dress between the two ill-looking passengers, each of whom grasped an arm.

"Come, Miss," said one of them, "we must have your money, an' jewels, an' if you squeak again, this here's what'll settle you," pointing a pistol at her head.

With a single bound our gentleman was in striking distance, and with two heavy blows, with a rapidity and skill that did ample credit to his boxing-master, he stretched the two ruffians sprawling on the floor. Then snatching up the pistol which one of them had dropped, he threatened to shoot the first man that moved.

Clara stood pale and trembling, but did not faint. Women seldom do until all danger is over, and the situation here was still critical. If the driver, the host, and his sons, as seemed likely enough, were in league with the robbers, the latter would soon be reinforced and resistance be hopeless.

It was but a moment, indeed, till the four other male inmates of the house, with the driver at their head, burst into the room.

"Hello!" shouted the latter—"what's them two been up to?"—pointing to the cowering pair on the floor, who had not dared to budge for fear of the pistol.

There was an honest ring in the man's voice, which at once dispelled suspicion. True, he had played off a little trick for the benefit of his friend's house, but beyond that had intended nothing wrong.

A word explained all, and with the help of the new comers the villains were speedily secured.

Clara and her new acquaintance parted in the morning at the next stopping-place. She would have liked to ask the gentleman his name, but somehow felt a delicacy in doing so, as he had neither asked hers nor seemed inclined to disclose his own. To her earnest thanks he only answered:

"Any gentleman would have done as much."

A few days later a public discussion was to take place between Mr. Winthrop and his opponent. Everybody attended. Of course Clara was there, for she not only felt a deep interest in her father's success, but especially desired to see that hated Leavitt Hayward get his due. The arrangement was that Mr. Hayward should speak first. When that gentleman stepped forward and made his opening bow, Clara gave a start of surprise, and then blushed crimson. Peaciling a few hurried lines, she had them carried to her father, who sat waiting his turn to speak.

Leavitt Hayward's speech was a bold and manly utterance of his views, with not a word which even Clara could construe as disparaging to her father.

When Mr. Winthrop rose his words were a great surprise to all.

"I trust my friends will pardon me," he said, "if I beg permission to withdraw from this contest, and solicit their support for the gentleman who has just concluded. There is no great principle at stake, and, after so many years of service, I may well ask a little rest; and I have the best of reason for believing that the public interests could not be trusted to safer hands than those of Leavitt Hayward."

Then, in his best style, he related the recent incident of his daughter's rescue, the hero of which he had just discovered was the worthy opponent he had come here to meet.

A month later Grace Ritchie received a letter from her friend, an extract from which will serve to wind up our story:

"So I'm going to Washington after all. Mr. Hayward and I—I told you at the time of papa's withdrawal in his favor—are to be married next month. Of course you must be first bridesmaid."

"P. S.—What fun it'll be to see you blush when you meet Mr. H., and remember the going over we gave him to his face in the coach that day."

From a Hoosier Girl.

Having been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER for some time, I am highly pleased with it; think it is one among the best papers published. I think it would be a good idea to have a Ladies' Department, i. e., a column for the ladies who wish to write to the FARMER, and give their experience in garden culture, flower culture, fancy work, etc. If they have a good plan for doing any kind of housework, let them send it to this "Department." I am certain they would find it deeply interesting as well as beneficial. I would be pleased if some of the ladies would write to the FARMER, that I may hear what they think of this suggestion. Mr.

Editor please spare us a column.

REMOVING SPOTS FROM FURNITURE.

If a cup or bowl of hot water is set on furniture it leaves quite an ugly spot. This can be easily removed by saturating a bit of soft flannel in alcohol and rubbing over the spot briskly. When the mark is effaced, take another cloth with a drop or two of boiled linseed oil and rub over it slightly and the sharp eyes cannot detect a vestige of the stain.

I will send to any lady sending me her address and a three cent stamp to pay postage, a nice white apron pattern for young ladies.

MOLLIE W.

We thank Mollie W. for her letter and can assure her that this page of the FARMER will be at the service of our lady readers whom we would gladly have furnish just such contributions as those spoken of and furnished by our fair friend above. Ladies, this is your page. Let us hear from you.

About Washing and Ironing.

Clara Francis in the *Prairie Farmer* says: No matter how faithfully the spots and streaks are taken out, if the rinsing is slightest it is useless to hope for anything but a dingy and unsatisfactory result.

WASHING NICE LACE EDGINES.

Cover the outside of a large glass bottle smoothly with soft white cotton, linen, or flannel. Wrap the lace around it, basting each edge carefully with very fine thread. Fasten a piece of thin muslin or net over the outside of the lace. Soak the bottle in tepid water for an hour or two, then wash in soap suds until clean, after which lay it in clean water for twelve hours, changing it once or twice during that time. To finish, take it from the water and dry by wrapping in a towel, then dip the bottle into rice water and roll it in a fresh towel. While still damp take the lace carefully from the bottle and placing it between clean white cloths, iron until completely dry.

STARCHING AND POLISHING.

Some knack, a great deal practice, and last, but not least, good starch are necessary elements of success in doing up starched things.

I know of none better than the "Peerless Gloss Starch" there is nothing better to be asked for or hoped for in that particular.

TO MAKE STARCH.

Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of starch in a little cold water; when it is a smooth paste, pour in boiling water slowly, and stir briskly to keep from lumping. The exact quantity of water will depend on the quality of starch, a pint to each ounce is a fair average; add a good teaspoonful of salt, a drop of blueing, and half a teaspoonful of lard. (Memo. For colored goods put a little alum in the starch.) Boil for twenty minutes by the clock. A clean, bright pan and spoon should be kept purposely for making starch. Strain if not perfectly smooth when done, and if it has to stand before using cover the pan to prevent a scum forming, and keep it hot. It should be used as hot as the hand can possibly bear, in order that it may better penetrate the linen; for the same reason the starch must not be made too thick. It must be rubbed in until the linen is completely saturated, and none is left unabsorbed on the surface. In mild weather starch the clothes from the rinsing water; in cold or windy weather, dry them first, as both wind and frost snap out the stiffness. After the linen is perfectly dry, and a couple of hours before it is to be ironed, mix a tablespoonful of starch in a little cold water. Add a little salt and a piece of borax, the size of a hazel nut, dissolved in boiling water. Mix the starch thus prepared with enough water to dip the bosoms, cuffs, and collars. Fold these parts inside and roll the shirts up tight in a clean dry cloth. Iron the back, sleeves, cuffs, and bands, then put the shirt on a shirt-board and smooth out the bosom. Rub it hard with a fine cloth rung out of hot water. Iron rapidly with a clean hot iron, then raise the plaits and iron again. It will be wise for those who are not experienced to do this first ironing with a piece of thin muslin laid over the surface. In either case, after the whole bosom is done, rub the surface with the damp cloth and iron again, without covering, repeating the operation until the work is satisfactory. Do not move the bosom until the ironing is completely finished and the linen perfectly stiff and dry.

White glue is mixed with starch in laundries. If this is used it must be the whitest kind, that comes in little thin scales. Use half as much glue as starch; dissolve it in warm water and strain through a cloth into the boiling starch. The mixture must of course be somewhat thinner than when plain starch is used.

By closely following these very minute directions, I am sure any one ought to be moderately successful even at a first attempt. When by practice and experience one has become a skillful laundress, it will be time enough to attempt the use of a

POLISHING FLUID.

Dissolve two ounces of pulverized gum arabic in a pint of boiling water; when cool stir in half an ounce of carbonate of magnesia, and after it has settled, bottle the clear liquid for use.

When the shirts are all ironed, put the first one on shirt-board, and with a fine cloth moistened with the fluid go over the surface of the plat to be polished, applying the hot polishing iron as soon as possible afterwards. If any parts become too dry before ironing, moisten them again and repeat the operation. The polishing iron must be used quickly and lightly. A nickel plated one is best, and care should

be taken never to let it become too hot.

CLOTHES-PIN APRON.

No woman knows, until she has worn one, what a convenience a clothes-pin apron is. To make it, cut a short apron out of a single width of calico, and face it up half the depth with a piece of the same calico, hemmed at the top. Put two perpendicular rows of stitching through the center of this pocket, round of the corners, and finish the outside edge with a bias band. Make a stout belt of doubled calico, with a substantial button and button-hole, and don't forget in cold weather, to put a pair of clean cotton flannel mittens in one pocket with the clothes-pins.

IRON HOLDER.

To make excellent iron-holders, and at the same time utilize the tops of a pair of worn-out boots, cut the leather into squares and cover two or three thicknesses of it with some suitable material, whipping it closely in place. Over all put a covering of nice white cloth, and as often as necessary remove this outside covering and replace it with a fresh one.

It will be found that a whisk broom will materially facilitate the dampening of clothes, which is a matter that should receive careful attention if the ironing is to be well done.

Has He a Call to Be a Husband?

Has he a call to be a husband who lies in bed and orders his wife to make a fire and get breakfast?

Has he a call to be a husband who refuses to buy his wife a pair of shoes, and looks up his own to keep her from wearing them on wash day?

Has he a call to be a husband who refuses to buy his wife a dress, and advertises her on the store door or street post for buying a calico dress?

Has he a call to be a husband who refuses to go with his wife to church and refuses her a horse on church day, and refuses to feed the horse a neighbor lends her to ride to church?

Has he a call to be a husband who speaks smilingly to every woman he meets on the streets, and goes home to stamp and storm at his wife?

Has he a call to be a husband who refuses to buy coffee for his wife, and grumbles all the time he is at table because his wife don't cook as well as his mother?

Has he a call to be a husband who, having plenty of good clothing, wears ragged clothes in company to annoy his wife?

Has he a call to be a husband who abuses his wife because his socks are not darned, and knows at the same time that she has been nursing a sick child day and night for two weeks?

Has he a call to be a husband who spends two or three nights in each week from home, and will not tell his wife where he went, nor what for?

Has he a call to be a husband who, when his wife has nice company to call on her, takes the cook to the field and compels his wife to cook her dinner?

Has he a call to be a husband who beats his children with sticks, and leaves scars on them that they carry to their graves?

Has he a call to be a husband who spends all his Sabbaths with those of his relatives who do not speak to his wife, and listens to their slanderous reports against her?

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal Rose, Damsak, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet locs. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 ELIZABETH CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N. Y.

50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on loc. 20 Gold-Edge Cards loc. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct.

\$77 A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J. B. LUTHER, Nassau, N. Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 45 outfit free. Address: H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 Chromo, Turquoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards, 10c. outfit loc. Hall Bros., Northford, Ct.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 45 free. Address: H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$72 A WEEK. \$13 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address: TIGHE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 Gold, Figured, and Address Chromos, 10c. Agent's Sample Book, 25c. BEAVER BROS., Northford, Ct.

50 Gold, Figured, and Address Chromos, 10c. Cards, in case, loc. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. Name in fancy type. CONF. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 CHROMOS, name in new type, 10c. by mail. 40 Gold, Figured, and Address Chromos, 10c. Cards, in case, loc. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 All Gold, Chromo & Litho. Cards (No 2 Alike.) Name on loc. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

FREE. 50 All Gold, Chromo, SILVER, BIRDS, Floral Chromo & Bevel Edge Cards, with Name loc, 6 Packs 50c. Bevel Edge Card Co., Northford, Conn.

102 NEW. 50 All Gold, Chromo, SILVER, BIRDS, Floral Chromo & Bevel Edge Cards, with Name loc, 6 Packs 50c. Bevel Edge Card Co., Northford, Conn.



WHISKERINE. BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN ORGAN.

Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32pp, 40c), with newest styles, at \$51 and upwards; or \$6.25 per quarter, and up. Sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 119 Wabasha St., CHICAGO.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little and kept in good repair, made by O. K. Diodrick & Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

C. P. BOLMAR & CO.,
102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

Western Loan & Trust Co.

Furnishes Farm Loans
Promptly and upon Reasonable Terms

Also Wanted—
City, Township and County Bonds.
Address,
WESTERN LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.
227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka,
The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

Increased Pension

Is due and can be procured in cases rated too low at first; also in cases in which the disability is greater than at the time the pension was allowed; or when the pension was increased last. Under the present regulations the prosecution of these claims does not in the least interfere with the drawing of the present pension. Send for the increase questionnaire blank.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO.,

PENSION ATTORNEYS,
(Case Building, Cleveland, Ohio.)
OFFICES: Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.
(Abstract Building, Detroit, Mich.)



THE COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY, Topeka, Kas.



Washburn College.

Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.
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Wednesday, April 6th, 1881.

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Why We Laugh.

There's a poor fellow in Bangor, Maine, who says "it's working between meals that's killing him."

The Graphic's farm editor says: "Soak cats well in a bag tied at the mouth and plant them deep to prevent their scratching up the seed."

"A babe," says a writer, "is a mother's anchor." You are just shouting. She finds she is anchored to the house for about three years.

When the dentists of this country can discover a way to pull teeth without making a man wish he had been born a hen, life will have twice as much brightness.

Customer—"Do you call that a real-cutlet, waiter? Why it is an insult to every true calf in the country."

Waiter—"I didn't mean to insult you, Sir."

When a boy walks with a girl as though he was afraid some one would see him, the girl is his sister. If he walks so close to her as to nearly push her against the fence, it is some other fellow's sister.

A Little girl read a composition before a Goshen N. Y., minister the other day. The subject was "a cow." She wrote in this complimentary sentence—"A cow is the most useful animal in the world except religion."

An Oregon preacher had one of his horses stolen, and he went to his study and prayed that a quickened conscience might oblige the thief to return it. That very night the fellow returned and stole the other.

An old bachelor says that giving the ballot to the women would not amount to anything practically, because they would keep denying they were old enough to vote until they got to be too old to take an interest in politics.

Father (who is always trying to teach his son how to act while at the table): "Well, John, you see that when I have finished eating I always leave the table." John: "Yes, sir, and that is about all you do leave."

The costume worn in a London ball room is thus described by *The London World*: "Lost, at the bachelors' ball, a bouquet two feet in diameter. When last seen it formed the chief article of costume worn by a pretty blonde."

"Hello, dar, you darkey, what you ax for dat old blind mule, hey?" "Well, I dunno; guess I mout take thirty-five dollars." "Thirty-five dollars! I'll give you five." "Well, you may have him; I wout stand on thirty dollars—in a mule trade."

A little girl, visiting a neighbor with her mother, was gazing curiously at the host's new bonnet, when the owner queried: "Do you like it, Laura?" The innocent replied: "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright; but it don't scare me."

At a public gathering lately one of the gentlemen present was called upon for a speech; and this is how he responded: "Gentlemen and women: I ain't no speaker. More'n an' twenty years back I came here a poor idiot boy, and now what I'm?"

A woman may be as homely as a drove of camels, and as uninteresting as counterfeited detector, but as soon as her husband is elected to Congress and they take up their residence in Washington and give receptions she becomes "handsome and fascinating"—in the newspapers.

Two men were bantering for a horse trade on Dubuque street, last week: "Your horse is rather slow," says one. "Slow," remarked the other, "Great Scots," if your horse was down in a funeral procession it would not reach the grave until two weeks after the resurrection!"

"See that my grave's kept green," he warbled under the window of his fair one's domicile one pleasant night. "I'll tend to the grave business, young man," shouted her enraged paternal ancestor, as he poked an old musket out of the second story window. No more concert that evening.

Everybody thought it was a match, and so did he, and so did she; but last evening, at a croquet party, she hit her pet corn a whack with the mallet that sounded like a torpedo, and he—he laughed. "We meet as strangers," she wrote on her cuff and showed it to him. "Think of me no more," he whispered, huskily.

A sentimental poetess asks: "Is there nothing for me to do?" Oh! you bet there is. Return the flour you borrowed from the woman next door; patch up your husband's clothes, let poetry alone, and trime up that old last year's bonnet. There's plenty of work to do in this world. When you wish for advice, enclose a stamp.

A young man, accompanied by his lady-love took breakfast at an hotel the other day. Never having seen any fish-balls, he handed one to his lady, under the impression that it was a doughnut. After breaking his own, he carefully examined, then smelled of it, and with a sepulchral voice said, "Sal, don't eat that doughnut; there's something dead in this."

Said Angelina, suddenly breaking the oppressive silence, "Don't you feel afraid of the army worms, Theodore, that are coming so rapidly this way?" The question was such a strange one that Theodore's surprise caused him to look right at Angelina for the first time in his life. Why did she ask that, he wanted to know. "Oh, nothing," she replied, as she toyed with her fan; "only the papers say they eat every green thing wherever they go."

Overwhelming Facts.

Certain Serious Evils Which Threaten the Community Carefully Investigated.

And Positive Evidence of a Valuable Nature Secured.

(St. Louis Globe Democrat, Jan. 29.)

It is the manifest duty of every well conducted paper to keep its readers conversant, not only with the news from all parts of the world, but also with the details of events, when these details affect the public welfare. The climatic changes of America, the variations in civilization, or some other influences, have made great transformations in the human body which have attracted the attention not only of scientists but of people in general. Very naturally the press has taken up the matter, and in Boston, Chicago, and other prominent cities, searching investigations have been made.

These investigations conclusively prove that the causes of these changes are to be found, not in outward manifestations; but in the human kidneys or liver, and that the system is affected just in proportion as these organs are well or deranged. In order that the people of St. Louis as well as the inhabitants of other cities might know certainly regarding these matters, a representative of this paper was commissioned to secure such facts as would throw the best and most conclusive light upon this subject.

A call was made at the establishment of Mr. A. A. Mellier, wholesale and retail druggist, 709 and 711 Washington avenue. Mr. E. C. Jones, the gentleman in charge of the retail department, said he had noticed the attention which this subject was attracting throughout the land with much interest. His experience, covering a period of years, proved conclusively to him that the kidney and liver were the work shops of the human system, and that the change of climate, habits and mode of living entombed in America, tended to derange these organs most seriously. He had noticed, however, and especially during the last year, that many persons who had been most seriously afflicted were now well and apparently happy, and he had found that, quite uniformly, the cause of this gratifying change had been brought about by the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver cure. Mr. Jones mentioned one case especially. It was that of a lady who had entered the store with a complexion almost black in its hue, as the result of serious kidney and liver difficulties, but under the use of the remedy mentioned she had become perfectly well, and with a complexion as clear as that of any lady in this city. Mr. Jones also knew of many other striking cures which this remedy had accomplished, showing that it was specially adapted to meet and counteract the difficulties threatening the community.

Having learned of a most remarkable illustration of the subject under consideration, a call was made at No. 1400 Papin street. The man of news there found Mrs. H. M. Alvord, who, upon being questioned, frankly said:

"For the past five years I have suffered greatly, and previous to last August, part of the time intensely, from a disease pronounced by Dr. Papin abscess of the bladder, and by another physician, catarrh of the bladder. I grew steadily and rapidly worse until all the inner coating of the bladder was gone, and I have used an injection of water and morphine as often as 27 times in one night. Finally, at a consultation of physicians, they said I must die, as they could do nothing for me. It was at this time I began the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and after the second dose my relief was so great that I could dispense with the morphine injections. I would sooner be without food than to be deprived of this remedy, and I have advised many of my friends to use it also."

A call was then made at the residence of Mr. Bernhard Klein, No. 1121 Dillion street. Mr. Klein stated that for years he had suffered from most serious kidney troubles which had at last culminated in Bright's Disease, and became so alarming as to swell his stomach to enormous proportions and cause such intense agony that for four days and nights he could not sleep at all. His illness was so great that he was compelled to dispose of his business, and only looked forward to death. He accidentally heard of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, began its use and is in the enjoyment of as good health as any man in St. Louis. Mr. Klein said: "I have spent nearly \$5,000 in doctor's fees, and have tried hundreds of remedies, but I am now well, and have felt so happy over my wonderful recovery that I made a speech in one of the societies to which I belong in praise of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure."

At the office of W. R. Cottrill, city bill poster, 4th Walnut street, the reporter found Mr. Bejamin Letson. Mr. Letson stated that for two years he had been on the threshold of death from dropsy in its worst form. This was undoubtedly the result of diseased kidneys, as large black spots had appeared on his sides and back in the vicinity of the kidneys. He was treated by the medical talent of this city and also at the east, but grew steadily worse. His ankles became swollen until they measured 22 inches in circumference. Finally, the doctor declared that he must die, and that, too, very speedily, and he had himself given up all hopes of recovery. Within three days after beginning the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, however, the bloating began to decrease, his appetite returned and to-day he is a well man, wholly owing to the remedy above named.

Mr. W. R. Cottrill stated that Mr. Letson's recovery was most remarkable, and almost like a resurrection from the grave. He also stated that four of his friends have used Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure with marked effect, and he had heard them speak of it in terms of the highest praise.

Mr. John J. Meier, formerly an attaché of the mayor's office, said: "I have Mr. Letson daily, since October last, and when I first met him his abdomen was so large, and he was so weak, that I was almost unable to walk. He was swollen to double his natural size. I have seen him taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure daily since then. He is at present reduced to his natural size; his flesh is in a healthy condition, and all symptoms of dropsy have disappeared."

In further corroboration of Mr. Letson's case, a call was made upon Dr. E. L. Metcalf, 712 Locust street. The doctor stated that Mr. Letson had been in a terrible condition, and he had no idea that he would get well. In spite, however, of all expectations of a fatal termination, he had recovered, not by any outward applications or tapping, but wholly as the result of the results of the internal remedy he had taken.

The last call made by the newspaper man was upon Mrs. Caroline F. Fleming, whose art studio is in the Lindell hotel. Mrs. Fleming said: "I have been troubled with kidney disease since my childhood, and it finally culminated in chronic catarrh of the bladder. It would be impossible for me to describe how much I have suffered, and I had abandoned all hope of ever being cured. I was recommended to try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and it has done me more good than the combined skill of all the physicians I have ever tried during my entire life."

The impression produced upon the mind of the writer by the earnest and sincere manner of Mrs. Fleming, as very powerful, and fixed the conclusions which the preceding testimonials had awakened. That conclusion, which every candid reader will admit, is as follows: First, that kidney and bladder diseases have greatly increased in this country within the past few years; and secondly, that a remedy which has been proven so valuable in so many serious cases may well be considered a blessing to the thousands who are suffering from some of these terrible diseases. The influences of our climate, the condition of civilization, and the general tendency of the age, demand that people should be on their guard and seek to preserve, by that means which has been the most efficient, that good health which is the privilege of all.

ARTICHOKES FOR SALE.

I raise the large white variety, the cheapest hog feed in the world; will produce 1000 bushels to the acre and is proof against bugs, drought and frost; easy to raise; hogs do the digging; \$1 per bushel; enough to plant one acre, seven bushels; \$5 two acres, 14 bushels, \$8. Sacked and delivered at Railroad depot. Directions for planting. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

Catalpa Seed.

Fresh Kansas grown. TREE SEEDS of all descriptions. GARDEN SEEDS, fresh and genuine. FLOWER SEEDS, fresh imported. GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, pure and fresh. SEED SWEET POTATOES of all kinds. At the "Kansas Seed House," Lawrence, Kansas. Send for illustrated catalogue. F. BARTELDSE & CO.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000. Strawberry, many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000. Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000. Rhubarb, (Linnaeus) \$10.00 per 1000. A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kas.

Red Cedars & Forest Tree Seedlings

RED CEDARS per 1000, small size, \$5; 6 to 8 inches, \$6; 9 to 12 inches, \$7.50. FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS per 1000, Sugar Maple, \$2; the famous Tulip Poplar, \$4; Elm \$2.50; White Ash, \$2.50; Box Elder, \$3.00; Red Bud, \$4; Dogwood, \$3; Sycamore, \$3. Large sizes special prices. Apple Trees, \$3.50 per 100; Peach Trees, \$6.00 per 100. Catalogues, with instructions for planting, free on application. Address: BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Free by Mail! Trees at Your Home.

Package No. 1—50 Red Cedars, 6 to 9 inches. Package No. 2—100 Red Cedars, small size. Package No. 3—50 of either Tulip Poplar, Box Elder, Elm, Maple, Dogwood, Red Bud, White Ash or Sycamore seedlings. All of the above are nursery grown and sure to grow. Each package \$1.00, or the three packages for \$2.50; also, for 100 either 50 Strawberry plants, 20 Raspberry plants, 4 Apple trees or Peach trees. Postage stamps received. Address: BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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Buy your Seeds of A. B. BARNES, 46 & 48 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill. This Seed's all. The DINGEE & CONARD CO'S SEEDS. Choice selections from the most reliable growers and importers. No old seeds in store. Every variety tested before offered. Special attention given to orders by mail post-office. 5 splendid varieties your choice, all labeled, for \$1.12 for \$2.19 for \$3.26 for \$4.33 for \$5.40 for \$6.47 for \$7.54 for \$8.61 for \$9.68 for \$10.75. CURE AWAY in Premiums and Extras, more ROSES than most establishments grow. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete treatise on the Rose, 75 cents. Catalogue describes 500 newest and choicest varieties—free to all. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

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If farmers will raise more root food. There is no root crop or hog food that can be raised cheaper than ARTICHOKES, and no better food for the hog, they contain a great amount of starch which keeps the hog healthy, makes bone and muscle; will throw off disease and every farmer should have a patch of them. Good for Horses and Cattle; make cows give great flow of milk. (See page 25 of our catalogue). We quote while present stock lasts:

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We mean you, the wide awake, progressive Western Farmer. We want to ask you a few questions on a subject you are interested in:

1st. Do you think you can drag a given weight over the ground as easily as you can roll it on wheels?

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This is what we accomplish with the

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BECAUSE we use no landside. The weight and side friction MUST be carried on the wheels; there's nothing else to rest it on.

But we accomplish more; we give you a plow which guides easier which lifts easier, which backs easier, which gauges the width of its own furrow, which turns square corners without lifting out, which plows across a dead furrow as deep as on either side, which finishes up a "land" better than it can be done with a hand plow, which breaks rough, uneven prairie at a uniform depth without "skipping," and which will do more work, and a greater variety of it, with less labor on team and plowman, than any plow on wheels.

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Strayed or Stolen.

From the premises of the undersigned on the night of March 25th, one light bay pony gelding, rather light body, but heavy bone, badly sweated in the off shoulder, and hip shot on the same side. Any person sending us information of his whereabouts will be amply rewarded for their trouble.

CHARLES F. BATHAM, New Chillicothe, Dickinson Co., Kas.

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